

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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REPORT INFORMATION:

1998 Cheek, C.D., et. al.
Phase I Archeological Survey of the Waterfront and Gudelski Parcels and Phase II Evaluation of Five Sites (18PR11A, 18PR370, 18PR373, 18PR374 and 18PR376) in the Waterfront Parcel, National Harbor Development Project, Prince George's County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Peterson Companies

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Sites examined:

18PR11A 18PR370 18PR373 18PR374 18PR376

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This document reports the results and recommendations of two related projects in Prince George's County, Maryland. The first was a 1987 Phase I archeological survey of a 123 acre area referred to as the Waterfront and Gudelski parcels. The second was a 1988 Phase II evaluation of 5 of the 14 sites identified by the Phase I. The work was conducted for the PortAmerica Development Project (later the National Harbor) in order to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and other federal and state legislation.
Phase III		

MAC Accession: 2004.026

Project Objectives:
Phase I -Locate and identify prehistoric and/or historic archeological sites within the survey area (the area of potential effect). -Identify the temporal and cultural affiliation of identified sites (to the extent possible). -Assess the potential eligibility of identified sites for the NRHP.
Phase II -Define the horizontal and vertical boundaries of tested sites. -Assess the sites' integrity. -Interpret the tested sites within the framework of the Maryland historic contexts (from the state plan). -Evaluate each site's eligibility to the NRHP.

Research Potential:

Site 18PR11A seems to be field scatter. There is no evidence that there was a dwelling (or any other building) on the site during the 19th century and the materials likely relate to the occupation at nearby 18PR376 (Lower Notley Hall). The historic component of the site is contained within the plowzone and lacks integrity. The prehistoric artifacts are also in the plowzone and lack integrity. Therefore, the site is unlikely to yield significant information on the prehistoric or history of the area and is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Site 18PR370 was recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Phase II investigations demonstrated that the prehistoric components had stratigraphic integrity and that the artifact assemblage may be non-typical of Late Woodland sites. Phase III data recovery was recommended. Unfortunately, due to changes in ownership, economic realities, changes to the project, and other factors, no data recovery was ever carried out at 18PR370. The site is believed to have been largely destroyed by development in the late 2000s. Today the site is a parking lot.

The increased exposure afforded by the Phase II shove tests and test units resulted in the determination that Site 18PR373 was a disturbed site. The prehistoric component has low artifact density and lacks stratigraphic integrity. The historic component was primarily 19th century field scatter reflecting refuse disposal in agricultural fields. No features were encountered. Further investigations would not contribute significant information on the prehistory or history of Maryland.

Site 18PR374 is a sparse scatter of both prehistoric Late Woodland materials and historic artifacts. Phase I and II research revealed the artifact density of both occupations to be low and thoroughly mixed within the plowzone soils. No cultural features were identified. Based on these findings, 18PR374 has little potential to contributed meaningful information related to Maryland prehistory and history.

The deposits at 18PR376 consist of the archeological remains of Lower Notley Hall. The site composed of the components, the main site with the buildings and yard, a western fringe that may or may not have been the location of a building, and a prehistoric component in the middle of the western fringe. Only the core area of the main portion of the site was recommended for mitigation through data recovery following the Phase II excavations. Unfortunately, due to changes in ownership, economic realities, changes to the project, and other factors, no data recovery was ever carried out at 18PR374. Today the site appears to be a gravel parking lot. It is not known to what extent installation of the parking lot impact the potentially significant archeological features and artifact deposits at 18PR376.